inner perianths(p) are alternate with the stamens.

The above mentioned facts indicate that the two outer perianths are interpreted as sepals and the four to six inner perianths as petals. A diagram of the flower is shown in Fig. 6-2.

Hartley (1966) gave detailed information of the variability of the perianth on the staminate flowers of *Zanthoxylum dimorphophyllum* Hemsley, in which *Fagara* type, *Zanthoxylum* type and also transitional type between them are recognized. In a staminate flower with seven perianths and five stamens of *Z. dimorphophyllum* (Figs. 5 and 6-3), two perianths being elliptic in transverse sections are opposite with the stamens, and five perianths being oblong in transverse sectoins are alternate with the stamens. Thus, it is indicated that two elliptic perianths are sepals and five oblong ones are petals, and this flower corresponds to *Zanthoxylum* type of Hartley.

Saunders (1934) reported the floral anatomy of *Z. planispinum* Sieb. et Zucc. (*Z. armatum* DC. var. *subtrifoliatum* Kitam.). She treated the carpellate flower with eight perianths, and interpreted that the flower consisted of four sepals and four petals, in which two outer sepals arrange at right angles with two inner sepals, and the separation of two inner sepals (her median sepals) is delayed until after that of the petals (Fig. 6, 4). However, there are no grounds to indicate that these inner perianths (inner sepals) should be interpreted as sepals. It is more compatible that these perianths are interpreted as petals. This flower should be regarded to have two seplas and six petals as seen in those of *Z. piperitum*.

□広島市教育委員会（編）：**広島市の動植物** 264 pp. 1988. 広島市教育委員会. 非売品. 広島市稀少生物分布調査団（代表 安藤久次氏）が1年9か月かけて広島市域に生息・生育している動植物の中から，「稀少または種々の見地から貴重と思われる植物・動物」，「巨樹として顕著な樹木の種類と生育状況」，「代表的な自然植生」，「動物の重要な生息地，渡来地」などについて調査した結果をまとめたもの。植物関係は真菌類，シダ植物，種子植物，巨樹，貴重群落が217項取扱われているが，蘚苔類，地衣類は含まれていない（これらについてのコメントはされていない）。現在，各地域での自然環境調査がおこなわれ，報告書が出版されているが，今回の広島市の場合は，「稀少生物」に特定した報告書として，ユニークさを感じる。 （井上 浩）